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appeal to force for the execution of decisions been necessary. On the part of many philanthropic bodies there has been an increased activity which has accomplished much in creating a public sentiment favorable to arbitration, and seems destined to accomplish still more.

In the establishment of the International Court at The Hague there is reason for immense rejoicing and the profoundest gratitude. There is now a tribunal before which nations, great and small, may bring their controversies with confidence that the truth will be ascertained and fair decisions rendered. It remains to call this tribunal into action to the end that particular disputes may be terminated, and that contributions may be made to international law. Certain minor wars, which were begun before the court of arbitration was established, have continued since that time; troubles have occurred in China which were incidental to the contact of the people of that country with Western life; but they promise to have, as a later effect, the bringing of an Asiatic empire within the area in which the tribunal at The Hague will operate.

The Conference has to mourn the death of an honored ex-president of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, who had been appointed a member of the high court at The Hague, was the senior counsel for Venezuela in the arbitration between that country and Great Britain, and had expressed the intention of honoring this assembly by his presence.

The Conference expresses its sense of the great importance of making the tribunal of arbitration effective, not for the repressing of diplomatic action, but for precluding warfare where diplomacy fails. It is essential that cases which threaten to lead to war should be promptly brought before this court, and it is highly important that minor disputes, which nations may be less reluctant to submit to adjudication, should also be brought before it, in order that precedents may be created and that the custom of appealing to the court may be speedily and firmly established. We wish that the United States might be foremost in submitting cases to the tribunal which it has had such an honorable share in creating.

We would call the attention of all who mould public opinion to a special opportunity, that, namely, of strengthening the feeling in favor of arbitration during the critical period before the court shall have come into full activity. Particularly should laborers who bear the brunt of wars be induced to use their collective power to prevent them. In like manner should chambers of commerce, boards of trade, bankers' associations and organizations of manufacturers and merchants in specific lines of business, as well as individual financiers, be induced to use their power for the same object. Such action is called for in behalf of their own interest and in behalf of those greater interests of humanity which are, in a sense, under their guardianship.

It is not too much to hope that ulterior results not immediately secured by the establishment of the tribunal at The Hague may, in the end, be gained through its action. Such a result would be the reduction of armaments and the lessening of the burdens and the temptations which they entail. Particularly is this to be hoped for in the case of the weaker nations, crushed as they are by the cost of their armies and navies. These would be unnecessary if the decisions of the high court in any case which they might submit to it were supported in advance by guaranties such as a few powerful nations might give. A final consummation, to which it is legitimate to look forward, would be the extension of these guaranties to the greater nations themselves and the reduction of the great armaments.

The court represents a great gain already secured, and a possible one, the value of which transcends all power of expression. It remains to make the greater gain a reality."

Editorial Notes.

International Peace Congress.

At the spring meeting of the Commission of the International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland, on the 18th of May, the date of the opening of the Tenth International Peace Congress was fixed for Tuesday, the 10th of September, instead of the 7th, as had been provisionally announced. The congress meets at Glasgow on the invitation of the Association for the Advancement of Science, Art and Education. The indications are that the Glasgow meeting will be one of unusual strength and far-reaching influence. The Lord Provost of the city is to be the honorary president of the congress. The arrangements for the meeting are being made by the English peace societies with the coöperation of a local committee at Glasgow. The provisional program, prepared by the Berne Peace Bureau, has already been published. The topics to be discussed are, permanent treaties of arbitration, execution of arbitral awards, code of international law, pacific alliance of neutral powers, obligatory arbitration, etc. A great public meeting will be held in Glasgow during the time of the congress, which will take the form largely of a workingmen's demonstration. Public meetings will also be held in Edinburgh and Paisley. The day before the congress proper opens, Monday, will be given up to a Conference of Churches on the subject of peace. One of the chief features of the day will be the public meetings arranged by the English Friends, who have been always foremost in the peace movement and who have felt it their duty on this occasion to make a new declaration of their principles to the nation and the world.

We hope that many of our friends who are in Europe

may be able to attend the congress. William Lloyd Garrison, Edwin D. Mead, Lucia Ames Mead and Benjamin F. Trueblood have been appointed delegates to represent the American Peace Society. We shall be glad to make any other members of the society delegates who will inform us of their intention to be present.

**Absurdity of
Modern Warfare.**

Mr. Bloch, whose great six-volume work on "The Future of War" has produced such a profound impression in all parts of Europe, continues his investigations and discussions, whose purpose is to show that war under the present perfected state of the implements used has become utterly absurd. A paper written by him on the lessons of the Transvaal war was read on the 24th of June at the United Service Institution, London. He declared that the South African war has proved that military service as practiced to-day is absurd, and that the sacrifice made on the Continent to support conscription is unnecessary. The war has showed that the theatrical spectacles called manœuvres are in no way related to real warfare. One of the most remarkable features is the constant impossibility of determining the enemy's position. This is not attributable to British defective reconnoissance, but to the new conditions of war. It is not mistakes made by the British nor the qualities of the Boers, who have shown an entire lack of rational strategy and tactics, which produce the results seen, but smokeless powder and long-range, quick-firing rifles, which involve dispersion and invisibility to a degree unheard of formerly, and to the possibility of providing riflemen with a larger number of cartridges. The action of artillery in South Africa has been generally absolutely contemptible against an intrenched enemy. The main lesson of the war, Mr. Bloch declares, is that a successful outcome of a war of aggression could not be hoped for against any great power, still less against allied powers. No results could be obtained in a great European war. It has become impossible to wage war decisively. Mr. Bloch argues from these data that the only rational thing to do is for the powers to abandon conscription and the whole present military system, and to turn their attention at once to the perfecting of pacific methods of settling disputes.

**The Czar as
Arbitrator.**

In a recent editorial the *Boston Herald* recommends that the Alaska boundary question, which has reached a dead-lock in the Joint High Commission, be left to the decision of the Czar of Russia. It makes this proposition, because we purchased the territory, with whatever rights went with it, from Russia, which is therefore supposed to know more about the subject than any one else. The Czar as arbitrator would meet the English contention that the

umpire, in case of arbitration, should be a European, and he would be in every way unobjectionable to the United States, as Russia is well-known not to be prejudiced in favor of England. We see no objection to the course suggested by the *Herald*, if the case is to be submitted to a special arbitrator or board of arbitrators. Russia would be able to furnish as good and impartial an arbitrator in the person of Mr. Frederick de Martens as could possibly be found. But what the United States and Great Britain under the circumstances ought to do is to turn the case over to the Hague court. The decision of this court would carry much greater weight than that of any individual, however able and impartial. Mr. de Martens is a member of the court. The Czar, if the case were intrusted to him, would most likely want to put it into the court's hands. It would be wise in every way for the two governments interested to go direct to the court, which they have had such a prominent part in establishing. They owe it to themselves and their arbitration history to do this. They might, by submitting this important case, with all the minor cases grouped with it, to the new tribunal, give it such a start and such immediate prestige as would not be possible through the reference to it of a dozen or more less difficult cases. There is no necessity, from any point of view, now that the Hague court is ready to take cases, to give any thought to the question of devising a special tribunal. The Hague court, which is to be the supreme tribunal of the world, and which all friends of international justice and peace desire to make strong and efficient, ought to be put into operation with the least possible delay. The Alaska boundary controversy is ready at hand, and the only entirely sensible way to dispose of it, it seems to us, is the one here suggested.

**Tariff Troubles
with Russia.**

In reference to the tariff contentions now going on between this country and Russia a valued correspondent writes us:

"In the course of the present trouble over the tariff with Russia, were our relations with that country, present and traditional, decidedly less cordial than is the case, it would take but a repetition of hot-brained recriminations on the part of the daily press, such as prevailed in England in 1853-54, to bring on another 'Crimean War'—with the Stars and Stripes in place of the Union Jack on the opposing side of Balaklava and Sebastopol."

It cannot be said that the tariff troubles have as yet produced any strained relations between the two countries, but they are nevertheless most unfortunate. They seem to have come about originally from misunderstanding and lack of information. The two governments are now engaged in explanations and counter explanations, and we look for no further serious contention. The state departments of both countries are pacific and conciliatory

in spirit, and that counts for almost as much as the long-continued friendly relations between the two nations. The whole episode proves again the necessity of accurate knowledge on the part of officials before action. If Secretary Gage had known all about the nature of the Russian sugar bounty, so called, it is not likely that he would have taken the course which he did, and so of the Russian minister on the matter of petroleum. Some other course would have been found possible. The episode proves again also that tariff retaliation is not only bad morals, but bad policy, as all tariff war is. It is a game at which two can play, and are very certain to play, if a move is once made. Tariff wars may become in the end very bitter and lead straight to serious political disturbances. The trouble has given rise in Europe to a great deal of unfavorable comment upon the United States, and the hope has been expressed that Russia had actually taken the lead in the European tariff combination against our country which has been so often suggested. There appears to be no truth in this, but the mere suggestion indicates bad blood, for which our stiff and severe tariff system is in considerable measure responsible. Our present system is far from being a peace-maker, and we hope that some of its worst features may soon be corrected by the speedy and large application of reciprocity measures.

Germany and the United States. The short address made by Baron von Holleben, the German Ambassador, at the alumni dinner at Harvard University on the 26th ult., was a most significant and encouraging utterance. It was in accord with what Ambassador White recently published in one of the Berlin journals concerning friendship between the two countries. Baron von Holleben said, among other things, in allusion to the degree which the university had bestowed upon him:

"You want to honor the nation which in its ancient places of learning has incessantly striven for science and knowledge, for freedom of intellect abroad. Behind your appreciation of German scholarship perhaps takes shape also the friendly thought of German music and art, of German literature and religious movements. But I should not fulfill completely my rôle as envoy from the land over there, did I not bring assurance that it is more than books and tunes which my fatherland sends you over the sea — that it is, more than all else, goodwill and friendship. (Applause.)

"Mr. President, we all know how, through the influence of the market and the turmoil of newspaper writers, the tone of the true sentiment may be sometimes misunderstood. Since the first Atlantic cable between this country and Germany was laid last summer, not only words of harmony have been sent over; too often there have sounded false notes and suspicious and alarming rumors. But yet all Germany feels that the two great branches of the Teutonic race belong together (applause),

and that while the millions of German-Americans may form an outward tie between them, a deep community of aims and ideas links them internally. . . . German ideas of study and work have been welcomed here, and Harvard is the first and only place in America where a German museum has been started to give an artistic background to the study of German history and culture. It is as a symbol of these friendly relations that you have invited the representative of the German empire to this great occasion. . . . I am most profoundly grateful to be received into your historic communion, but I do not know a better way to show myself worthy of the honor than by promising that I shall do at all times my best for peaceful relations between Germany and the United States." (Applause.)

Austrian Militarism. The way in which young men are leaving Austria in order to escape army service ought to be a lesson to any American who is so foolish as to wish to see our own military establishment brought into any sort of rivalry with those of the Old World. Mr. Addison B. Harris, lately United States minister to Austria, has recently returned home, and says that not less than seventy-five thousand young men come to the United States from that country every year to escape service in the army. A number of these do not come so much to remain and become United States citizens as to escape the necessity of military service. They stay in this country five years, take out naturalization papers, and when they go back to their native country they claim, as citizens of this country, exemption from army service. A good many of them, Mr. Harris says, get into trouble and keep the American minister busy getting them released. This large exodus of Austrian young men (and the same is true of other countries), which gives the army officials great disturbance, is a revelation of the deep and widespread dislike of militarism among the younger generation in Europe. There is not a particle of doubt that the opposition to it is abundant enough, if it could only be expressed in united and persistent form, to overthrow the present military system root and branch. It will, we are sure, find means in a few years, and courage too, to bring itself to bear irresistibly upon the governments. Toward this end the European organizations which are working for the checking and reduction of armaments will find it most wise and practicable to labor. There is no other line along which they may work so effectively. If all these seventy-five thousand young men per year had the faith and heroic spirit to remain at home and refuse to do army service, at no matter what cost in suffering, five years would entirely suffice to rid their country of the hated evil. It is a big sacrifice to ask of them; but if 'it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country,' why not in this way, which is much less horrible than that of the battlefield and camp?

**Arbitration
Steam Power.** The new International Union established at Paris last autumn has appealed to the various branches of the Independent Labor Party in England to aid in bringing pressure to bear to give political effect to the work of the Hague Conference. This is a service in which every labor organization throughout the world can, in the political ways of its own country, take most effective part. We commend to their most serious consideration the suggestions of Mr. S. G. Hobson, in an article in a recent number of *The Labor Leader* (London). He writes:

"Under that Convention an international arbitration court has been founded, to which the signatory nations can refer their differences. The immediate danger is that to this court will only be submitted questions which in any case would have been recognized by the various nations as fit subjects for arbitration. If this is all that the international court will be called upon to deal with, we may set down the Hague Conference as a failure. It remains for those of us in the various countries of Europe to see to it that arbitration shall be considered just as obligatory upon all peoples of the earth in obtaining judgment upon questions which they deem vital to their existence. No section of the nation is more concerned in securing this great end than are the workers of Great Britain. If they do not supply the international court of arbitration with steam power, they will have only themselves to blame if, at some future time, we find ourselves precipitated into a European war without having first resorted to arbitration.

"For these reasons I trust that when the various branches of the I. L. P. are invited to coöperate to this end, they will one and all give the weight of their influence and support. I think all your readers will agree with me that to bring political pressure upon the British government to respect the spirit of the Hague Conference, not only with regard to arbitration, but to the usages of war, is eminently a subject which should be dealt with by the I. L. P. branches. What is wanted most at the present moment is a compelling force brought to bear upon the government to secure treaties with all the signatories to the Hague Convention to the effect that all differences between the nations, whether vital or otherwise, shall be referred to the international court of arbitration. To bring this about, pressure must be brought to bear upon members of Parliament of every political shade. The various branches of the I. L. P. will be asked to act as a nucleus in each constituency. This once agreed to, I suggest that each branch should invite every prominent person in the district who is known to be favorable to the cause of peace to coöperate with them in the formation of a group for the special purposes indicated above."

**Bayoneting
Dummies.** The *Pilgrim* for June publishes a drawing representing the manner in which the Russian soldiers are taught the art of the bayonet. Life-sized, puffy dummies are hung up by the head in a doorway sort of frame set upon big rockers. The soldiers are set to stabbing these dummies, clubbing

them over the heads with the butts of their muskets, etc. The poor dummies, as if possessed with sensitive human spirits, oscillate back and forth and swing from side to side, as if to escape the butchery and clubbing to which they are subjected. Of this training the *Pilgrim* remarks:

"This art, when mastered, they may apply to the Chinese, whom they are even now robbing of their lands and their women; or, if their fathers should weary of the autocracy of the Czar and the exactions of his tax-gatherer, the sons may apply to them the treatment of clubbed muskets and bayonet thrusts which we see them assiduously practicing. The most useful of all arts, in the estimation of despotic governments, is this. By it they are maintained, and by it, with the aid of a few bands, some gold-lace, trumpery decorations, and a great deal of flatulent oratory, they can turn the minds of their people away from needed reforms at home to glory and theft abroad. And so the Czar, who would not have his people taught to read lest at the same time they learn to think, and into whose plan of national development the thought of enhancing the industrial power of the masses by systematic instruction in arts and crafts has never entered, spends their money lavishly in teaching them to kill. At this very instant some thousands of the servants of the Czar are climbing breastworks, delivering blows and thrusts upon rocking dummies made in the image of man—as man was made in that of his Maker—passing on over the crest of the works and doing mimic murder upon other effigies beyond; for it is clearly not enough that they should be taught to carry the works, but must slaughter all defenders. The stories that come out of China tell how thoroughly the Russians were schooled in this art of war.

"Nothing could be more ridiculous—were it not for the grim hatefulness of it all—than this occupation of thousands of healthy young men, intelligent, if their intellects were only aroused by education, having fathers, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts who need their aid while they are playing soldier, possessing the ordinary human affections, yet giving up their time to preparation for wholesale slaughter of their kind. . . . The 'poor blockheads' whom we see in the engraving thrusting and striking with a vigor and a zest that would be invaluable if applied to the clearing of a virgin forest or the breaking of a rugged bit of land, are preparing themselves to kill and be killed in the service of a master who diligently avoids himself the field of battle. Small wonder if occasionally one finds an extra zest in slaughtering his dummy by imagining it an effigy of the Czar."

**Professional
Warriors.** In an address at Rochester, N. Y., at the Women's Peace Meeting held on the 18th of May, Rev. W. C. Gannett of that city uttered, among others, the following most pertinent and timely words:

"The wars and the professional warriors are the refuse shell heaps of an earlier and lower stage of civilization. They lie along the coasts of history, marking the conditions that once prevailed among men. We still eat oysters, but we do not live mainly on them, as men once did in certain parts of the earth. In civilized communi-

ties we are passing out of the day of fisticuffs as a method of settling disputes between individuals. Wherever the duel lingers, though it be in the heart of an emperor and a goodly nation, we note the fact as a relic of the lower stage. Wherever the wrath of a community takes the form of lynch law instead of the slower, saner, surer methods of court law, we deplore the fact as again the sign of lower civilization lingering in our midst. It is not to the credit of an American home, but to its discredit, another sign of the lower survival, when its boy wants to go to West Point, that is, wants to select war, in either its defensive or its aggressive form, as his occupation for life,—the thing he was sent on earth to do. . . . It is not to the credit of a community, but a sign of the lower survival, that the statues and monuments set in its public places, silently proclaiming, 'These are our ideals of manhood and patriotism; these the makers of our nation,'—not to a community's credit, I say, that these should be mainly monuments to men of the sword. . . . The man of the sword, the man of the club—let us do justice to their personal bravery, so often exhibited; to their willingness to die in the service which they have selected to render; to the nobility of personal character so often possessed; to the part they play in defending us against the incursions of ruffianism;—but let us not believe, or make believe, that the men and the methods of force—of force represented by the executioner's tools—should have the honors we give to the real upbuilders and advancers of civilization."

Reaction in England.

The *New Age* thus describes the protest against the war of a meeting of two thousand workingmen and women held at the Battersea Town Hall, London, on the 2d of June:

"It is no exaggeration to say that the anti-war demonstration in Battersea Town Hall on Sunday evening last marks an epoch in the history of the war, if not in the history of the country. No mere newspaper report, however full and accurate, would suffice to indicate in any adequate degree the intensity of feeling, the extraordinary enthusiasm or the wonderful unanimity which prevailed at the meeting. Here we had a perfectly free and open meeting of fully two thousand thoroughly respectable, earnest, workingmen and women, drawn from all parts of the Metropolis, shouting themselves hoarse in their approval of the strongest sentiments condemnatory of our national crime in South Africa, and, finally, with absolute unanimity agreeing to the most comprehensive resolution against the war which has probably yet been submitted to a public meeting in this country, including as it did a demand for the recognition of the independence of the two Republics, a condemnation of the provocative diplomacy of the government which eventuated in war, and a demand that Lord Milner should be prevented from aggravating an already sufficiently difficult situation by having his baneful influence permanently withdrawn from the sphere of his recent labors. The meeting rose as one man to both Mr. Merriman and Mr. Sauer on their rising to speak, and for three hours listened with eager attention and sympathetic interest while those gentlemen and some five or six other speakers told and retold the tale of our in-

famous proceedings in South Africa. Not the least significant indication of the feeling of the meeting was furnished when, with evident emotion, Mr. Sauer described in simple but telling phrases the awful havoc wrought, and being wrought, by the war in erstwhile peaceful and prosperous South Africa. In particular, his references to the unmanly and disgraceful treatment of the Boer women and children evoked a storm of protest. No less enthusiastic was the applause evoked by the sturdy declaration of republican principles by the same speaker, and by his references to the deleterious effects on the morals of the nation of what he styled 'pampered loyalty.' Needless to say, Mr. John Burns met with a grand reception, and his speech delivered in his usual terse, pithy and vigorous manner was worthy of the occasion. Perhaps the gem of a really magnificent speech was his likening of Mr. Chamberlain to Mephistopheles 'with his blood-red feather in his blood-red cap,' a simile which fairly took the audience by storm. The meeting was one which will long live in the memory of those who were privileged to be present, and we believe it will prove to be but the precursor of many similar gatherings throughout the country."

Y. M. C. A. Jubilee.

The Jubilee Convention of the Y. M. C. A., which met in Boston from the 11th to the 16th of June, was an event of first importance from more than one point of view. There were delegates present from many parts of the world, and greetings were sent by a number of national rulers. The spirit of the occasion was most enthusiastic, and there was a feeling manifested of profound gratitude for what the organization has been able to accomplish in the fifty years of its existence. The direct work of the Y. M. C. A. is one of the noblest possible, namely, the redemption and spiritual development of young men, who, in our day more than ever it seems, are put under strains upon their moral nature which seem very difficult to resist. The homelike work of young men for young men, which the Association does, in the cities, on the railroads, in the army and navy and elsewhere, is surpassed in practical importance by few other lines of religious and moral effort. But the service which the organization is rendering to the cause of international goodwill and peace, though indirect, is scarcely less valuable than its direct work. It is binding together into a real brotherhood multitudes of young men of different nationalities, and teaching them to think of one another, not as aliens and enemies, but as brethren and friends. Thus the Association, silently and for the most part unconsciously, but none the less powerfully, is assisting in working out the unity and peace of the world. Who knows but that at its next jubilee, so swiftly do things move in these times, it will see this unity and peace an accomplished fact? We hope the Association will never allow itself to lose sight of this noble peace rôle, which is a part of its divinely appointed mission. This we fear it did momentarily,

through the obsequiousness which it showed to our army and navy at the Jubilee reception. No objection could be offered to its work among soldiers and seamen being properly presented, but to make the main reception of the Jubilee an army and navy night, with prominent military and naval officers among the chief receivers, was most inappropriate and regrettable. The character of the reception was such as to inspire the young with the notion that the army and navy offer the most fitting and honorable career for Christian young men, and that they are among the foremost agents in Christian civilization. This criticism has been made by many of the best friends of the Association. We make it in the kindest spirit, because we do not wish to see this great organization turn aside from its holy mission to flirt with institutions which stand not for a Christian future, but represent the barbarous and uncivilized past.

Loss of Workers.

Death has been very busy among the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society during the past year. Within a little more than twelve months four of its most regular and active members have been taken away. First, William E. Sheldon, a prominent educator, was stricken down in a moment. Then Barthold Schlesinger, a retired business man, almost as suddenly. Then recently Leveret M. Chase, long a master in the Boston public schools, of whom mention was made in our last issue, passed away as in the twinkling of an eye. Since our last issue we have been called on to give up another of our best co-workers, Rev. Charles B. Smith, of West Medford, Mass., who had been for sixteen years a member of the Board. The Society and the cause have never had a truer and more earnest friend. From early life Mr. Smith became convinced that war and Christianity are entirely incompatible, and he at once began that clear and uncompromising advocacy of peace principles which he kept up with extraordinary fidelity and zeal till his end came at the ripe age of eighty-six. He was one of the most transparently good men whom we have ever met. His ideas of truth and right were clear and unconfused, and he presented them in a manly, straightforward way, that was as refreshing as it was rare. In his long course as a preacher in the Congregational Church, he sought on all proper occasions to bring his church to accept what he believed to be the true standard of the Prince of Peace. It grieved him deeply that so many of his brethren in the ministry seemed indifferent to the subject, or open advocates or excusers of war. Mr. Smith was one of the representatives of the American Peace Society at the London Peace Congress in 1890, which was presided over by the late distinguished David Dudley Field. His address at that Congress was

marked by great clearness and force. More recently he had attended some of the Mohonk Arbitration Conferences, and he was never so much at home as in the councils of peace. We have never known any man more faithful and prompt in the performance of his duties. As a Director of the American Peace Society he was practically always at the Board meetings, measuring his duty not by the habits of others nor by the standard of numbers. He was present at the next to the last meeting of the Board before he died, and though not strong, showed as great interest in the work as if he had been a young man of thirty. Such a man is one of God's greatest gifts to the world, and we wish that the streets and homes everywhere were full of those like him.

Still Under Martial Law.

The ill-will produced by war and conquest rarely ever dies entirely out among a people, especially in these days when men know the meaning of human rights and human liberties. In some cases it grows deeper and more ineradicable as time goes on, as has been the case in Poland. It would be easy to give a number of examples where the conquest and incorporation of a people has left a feeling of hatred just as intense to-day as when the people was first subjugated. In a recent letter to the London *Daily News*, Miss M. Betham-Edwards draws from the history of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany a strong argument against the present course of Great Britain in South Africa. She thus writes:

"It is now seventeen years since I first visited Alsace and Lorraine, spending some time in the annexed provinces with French friends. A few years later I again visited those unhappy provinces, contributing at some length an account of my experiences to these columns. Again, four years ago, I crossed the frontier, being the guest of 'annexes' not far from Nancy. Two or three days ago I was dining with my last mentioned hosts in Paris, and inquired if matters had at all changed for the better in that part of France now subject to the German Emperor. My friend's answer was of the briefest possible, but what a lesson for ourselves at the present moment is conveyed in these few words: 'No,' he replied, 'things remain precisely as they were. Alsace and Lorraine still remain under martial law, and French and Germans hold no intercourse whatever.' I quote the last sentence for the consideration of those who fondly imagine that Briton and Boer are going to fraternize in the desert we have made of South Africa. It is now, be it remembered, thirty years since Alsace and the greater portion of Lorraine became German by right — or rather wrong — of conquest."

A Festival of Peace.

At the dinner extended by the Pan-American Exposition directors to the National Editorial Association on the 13th of June, Secretary of State Hay made an address of

extraordinary force and beauty, in which he expressed sentiments which ought to be reëchoed by every American. He said:

"There have been statesmen and soldiers who have cherished the fancy in the past year of a vast American army recruited from every country between the Arctic and Antarctic seas, which should bind us together in one immense military power, that might overawe the older civilizations. But this conception belongs to the past, to an order of things that has gone, I hope, forever by. How far more inspiring is the thought of the results we see here now; how much more in keeping with the better times in whose light we live, and the still more glorious future to which we look forward, is the result we see to-day of the armies of labor and intelligence in every country of this new world, all working with one mind and one will, not to attain an unhappy preëminence in the art of destruction, but to advance in liberal emulation in the arts which tend to make men happier and better, to make this long-harassed and tormented earth a brighter and more blest abode for men of goodwill. . . . Here you have force, which enables men to conquer and tame the powers of nature; wealth, not meant, as Tennyson sang, to rest in moulded heaps, but smit with the free light to melt and fatten lower lands; beauty, not for the selfish gratification of the few, but for the joy of the many, to fill their days with gladness and their nights with music. And hovering over all the sublime, the well-nigh divine conception of a brotherhood of mutually helpful nations, fit harbinger and forerunner of a brotherhood of man.

"God forbid that there should be in all this the slightest hint of vainglory, still less of menace to the rest of the world. On the contrary, we cannot but think that this friendly challenge we sent out to all peoples, convoking them also to join in this brotherly emulation, in which the prizes are, after all, merely the right to further peaceful progress in good work, will be to the benefit and profit of every country under the wide heaven. Out of a good source evil cannot flow; out of the light darkness cannot be born. The benignant influences that shall emanate from this great festival of peace shall not be bounded by oceans nor by continents."

The *Boston Globe*, commenting on the reconcentrado methods of the British in South Africa, says:

"That the British are doing exactly what Weyler did is beyond all question. The British war secretary admitted freely as much the other day. Questioned in the House of Commons, he explained that sixty-three thousand Boers were penned up in the reconcentration camps of South Africa, and that some thirty-four thousand of them were children. The horrors of these worse than slave pens have been more than once described. The groans of weeping, starving, shivering, despairing women fill the air. Once happy wives and mothers are huddled together in dingy tents upon the bare veldt. The children, torn from their fathers, cry for bread that is moistened with the tears of mothers.

"The very method of reconcentradoism savors of bar-

barity. We said of the Spanish that a people capable of such practices merited the wrath of humanity. Why not the British, then? They stand accused of these practices out of the mouths of their own subjects, and their war secretary stands up unblushingly in parliament and admits them.

"But the end is not yet. For the sake of destroying the Boer habitations, British soldiers are said to put in all their spare time in shooting every bird and beast in sight. The purpose seems to be to create a grim silence in South Africa, broken only perhaps by the sound of owls and vultures.

"This is the very insanity of war—to make a desert where it cannot make a conquest. The Boers, however, are not yet conquered, and all the omens of the time seem to presage that before this seemingly interminable war is over the graveyard of the British empire will have been dug. Mighty wrongs breed mighty penalties."

Brevities.

. . . The conferring of an honorary LL.D. on the German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben, by Harvard University has given great pleasure in Germany, to the Emperor and all others.

. . . Many messages of sympathy for Secretary Hay in the severe blow that has befallen him in the death of his son, Adelbert S. Hay, have been sent over from England and the European continent. Mr. Hay has won the friendship of all right-minded people abroad and at home by his generous, highminded and impartial spirit towards other nations.

. . . The *Woman's Journal* (3 Park St., Boston) has reprinted as a leaflet the article which appeared in its issue of May 25, giving in considerable detail the appalling facts as to regulation of vice in the Philippines by the military authorities. The *Journal* appeals to the nation to bring pressure to bear upon Congress to put an end at once to the government's participation in the iniquity. But what a comment it is that such an appeal should have to be made, when the authorities at Washington are perfectly aware of the facts!

. . . An embassy of several noted lamas of Thibet is said to be on the way to St. Petersburg to make protest against British aggressions on their territory and to seek the aid of Russia in resisting them. More civilization probably is coming, by either the mouth of the Lion or that of the Bear!

. . . It is reported that in spite of recent wars and the continual growth of armaments the Krupp Works in Germany are without orders for cannons, that the era of gun-making is on the decline, and that the workmen are being turned off by thousands. This is the best of news, if it is true. The workmen will find something else to do, where they will not be promoting the greatest curse of humanity.

. . . Lord Raglan, British under-secretary for war, has announced, in a public speech, that if the army cannot be increased by volunteering, conscription will be resorted to.